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ABSTRACT

This booklet is designed as a teacher guide for supplementary use in the regular social studies program. It lists names and contributions of Americans from all ethnic groups to the development of the United States. Seven units usable at three levels (upper elementary, junior high, and high school) have been developed, with the material arranged in outline form. These seven units are (1) Exploration and Colonization; (2) The Revolutionary Period and Its Aftermath; (3) Sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction; (4) The United States Becomes a World Power; (5) World War I--World War II; (6) Challenges of a Transitional Era; and (7) America's Involvement in Cultural Affairs. Bibliographical references are included at the end of each unit, and other source materials are recommended. (Author/BD)

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# MULTI-ETHNIC CONTRIBUTIONS

# TO AMERICAN HISTORY

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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SP 009 718

**A Supplementary Booklet**

**Grades 4-12**

## Foreword

The United States of America is composed of people with many varied racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds. The significant contributions and achievements of people from these diverse backgrounds have combined to make our American heritage. Through omission or by superficial presentation, however, the role of certain ethnic groups in the development of this nation has been obscure. It is the purpose of this booklet to provide supplementary material to the regular social studies program which will give a more comprehensive coverage to the role of these Americans in the development of this country with the realization that by no means is it inclusive of all multi-ethnic contributions; and by so doing, to help every child develop a positive self-image as he views the contributions of the members of his own ethnic group.

## Introduction

The material in this booklet is designed for supplementary use in the regular social studies program. It is intended as a teacher guide in objectives, activities, and supportive content, with the focus on the contributions of Americans from all ethnic groups to the development of the United States of America. Flexible units usable at three levels - the upper elementary, the junior high school, and the high school - have been developed, with material arranged in outline form. Bibliographical references are included, although an annotated bibliography has been prepared in a separate booklet; other source materials are recommended.

## GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To develop understanding of and respect for the men of all races who by their significant endeavors have been the leaders in all phases of the growth and development of the United States of America.

To help all children develop a positive self-image in the American way of life today.

To enlighten and strengthen the lives of all children through a better understanding of current issues in order to improve our nation for tomorrow.

# UNIT I

## EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

### Introduction

Men of all nationalities participated in the discovery and exploration of America. The history of America began with the settling of the thirteen original colonies on the Atlantic Seaboard. People who emigrated to the colonies were people of great courage and determination. These explorers and colonizers brought Old World ways with them, but conditions in a new world forced them to make changes in their customs and ideas, resulting in the development of a distinctly American society. The purpose of this unit is to provide supplementary information concerning the exploration-colonization period.

## Exploration and Colonization

(1450-1763)

I. Exploration period

A. Jewish contributions
1. Lewis D. Santogel - sailed with Columbus in his voyage to the New World
2. Berzal and Marco - doctors who traveled with Columbus

B. Negro contributions
1. Pedro Alonso Nino - sailed with Columbus
2. Nuflo de Olano - was with Balboa when he discovered the Pacific Ocean
3. Estevanico - explorer who opened up New Mexico and Arizona Spaniards
4. Two Negroes accompanied Velas in 1520
5. Negroes accompanied Cortez to Mexico
6. Negroes were with Caleza de Vaca in exploration of Southwestern part of North America

C. Norwegian - Thorfinn Karlsefne led expedition of 160 people who settled on Long Island

II. Colonization period

A. French contributions - Jean Baptist Point du Sable came to New France in 1765 to build trading post at mouth of Chicago river

B. Negro contributions
1. Alexander Garden instructed slaves in principles of holy religion
2. Touro Synagogue in Newport built by Negro craftsmen
3. Prince Fowle - served as pressman on New Hampshire's first newspaper
4. Lucy Terry Prince
   a. Was slave who gained freedom
   b. Won case involving land disputes in Supreme Court
5. Jupiter Hammon - published religious poems
6. Gustavus Vasa - wrote account of his capture and slavery
7. Cesar - South Carolina slave who developed cures for poisons
8. James Derham - doctor who practiced in New Orleans
9. Benjamin Banneker - contributed to scientific, mathematical, and political affairs

C. Russian contributions
1. Captain Alexei Chirikoff - led first Russian expedition to America and discovered Kayak and Kodiah Islands

2. Grigor F. Shelikou - led first permanent colony attempt
3. Alexander Baranov
   a. Founded Sitka
   b. In charge of trade and regulation of Alaska and Aleutian Islands

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UNIT II

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD AND ITS AFTERMATH

Introduction

As America was becoming an independent nation, it became the most cosmopolitan area in the world. The necessity of cooperating with neighbors of other ethnic groups, other faiths and other traditions guaranteed the rapid development of religious toleration, social equality, and political democracy.

The young country began the task of settling an entire continent with a population of only four million. This would have been an impossible undertaking without the continuous arrival of new immigrants. These men and women affected, and quite often determined, the cultural and social aspects of our society today.

This unit presents some of the contributions and achievements of these early settlers during the struggle for independence.

The Revolutionary Period and Its Aftermath

(1750-1820)

I. Agricultural contributions

A. Italian - Philip Mazzei, scholar, doctor, and agriculturist

B. Jewish
1. Amicable Society
a. Founded to help needy strangers
b. Members involve in fruit sale.
2. Asser Levy - early settler who helpe [illegible]izenship rights for Jews in America

II. Cultural contributions

A. Italian
1. Constantive Brumidi
a. Fresco painter
b. Created historical murals in rotunda of nation's capitol
2. Filippo Traetta
a. Wrote books on music and singing
b. Founded American Conservatory in Boston
3. Cavaliere Rivafiroli - first opera impresario in U. S.

B. Swedish
1. Gustaf Hesselius - called "father of American painting"
2. Adolf Ulrick Wertmuller - painted famous portrait of George Washington

III. Educational contributions

A. Jewish
1. Judah Monis
a. Scholar and convert to Christianity
b. Was first American Jew to receive Master of Arts degree
2. Ezra Stiles - was president of Yale University

B. Negro
1. Benjamin Banneker - noted astronomer and mathematician
2. Paul Cuffe - led in improvement of educational opportunities for Negroes in Massachusetts

C. Scotch
1. Lindley Murray - published first English school grammars, 1795
2. Thomas Hunter - founded Hunter College in New York City

3. William Holmes McGuffey
   a. Wrote famous Eclectic Readers
   b. Helped teach rudiments of English to three generations of Americans

IV. Industrial contributions

A. Italian
   1. Giuseppe Maria Francesco Vigo
      a. Fur trader up and down Mississippi River
      b. Helped supply George Rogers Clark in Vincennes Expedition
   2. Valued settlers because of special skills
      a. Glass works
      b. Silk factories

B. Jewish
   1. Jacob Rodriguez Rivera
      a. Revolutionized American lighting by invention of sperm oil lamp
      b. Had great influence on whaling industry
   2. Aron Lopez
      a. One of great merchants of the country
      b. Helped establish first Jewish Colony in Massachusetts
   3. Barnard Graty
      a. Shipping merchant who traded with Indians at military out-posts
      b. Carried on extensive trade in fur and land

C. Negro
   1. Jean Baptiste Point DuSable
      a. Built trading post on Lake Michingan
      b. Helped establish good relations with Indians
   2. Paul Cuffe - operated a large shipyard in Massachusetts
   3. Prince Hall - founded Negro Masonic Order in America

V. Legal and political contributions

A. Italian
   1. Philip Mazzei
      a. Wrote under pen name "Furioso"
      b. Urged independence and worked diligently for it
   2. William Paca - signer of the Declaration of Independence
   3. Jose Navarro - signed Texas Declaration of Independence, 1836

B. Jewish
   1. Haym Saloma
      a. Member of "Sons of Liberty"
      b. Donated large sums of money for war

2. Francis Salvador
   a. Called "The Southern Paul Revere"
   b. One of first men to give his life for American Independence

C. Negro
1. Peter Salem - freed slave who supported American independence
2. Salem Poor - gained distinction as a soldier in the fight for independence
3. James Lafayette - penetrated British lines to secure military information

D. Scottish
1. James Wilson - leader in Continental Congress
2. Matthew Thornton, James Smith, George Taylor - members of Continental Congress

E. Swiss
1. Judge Emanuel Zimmerman
   a. Rallied support for Revolution
   b. Served on State Committee of Safety in Pennsylvania
2. Reverend John Zubly - delegate to Continental Congress
3. Henry Wisner - formed Committees of Safety in the state of New York

VI. Military contributions (Revolutionary War)

A. German
1. Johann Schott - smuggled arms for General Washington
2. Nicholas Herkimer - general who died for the cause of American Freedom
3. Major Bartholomaeus Von Heer - commanded Pennsylvania Dutch bodyguards for Washington
4. Peter Muhlenberg - commanded a Virginia regiment

B. Indian
1. John Logan
   a. Frenchman reared by Mingo tribe
   b. Made famous speech to Governor Dunmore
2. Cornplanter
   a. Seneca chief who helped write peace treaties after Revolutionary War
   b. Volunteered services to military after war

C. Jewish
1. Benjamin Nones - led the forces which relieved the siege of Savannah, Georgia
2. Mordecai Scheftale
   a. Was member of Washington's staff
   b. Contributed money to help finance war

3. Solomon Bush
   a. Served under Baron deKalb
   b. Cited for gallantry in action in the defence of Savannah

D. Negro
   1. Barzillai Lai
      a. Free Negro who served for seven years in the Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts Regiment
      b. Was later given command of a company of enlisted Negroes in Rhode Island
   2. Saul Matthews
      a. Was a spy for the American forces
      b. Led raiding parties against British
   3. James Robinson - given gold medal for bravery by Lafayette
   4. Deborah Garret
      a. Disguised self as man and served in army
      b. Received honorable discharge when discovered to be a woman
   5. Prince Whipple - rowed Washington's boat across Delaware River
   6. Jack Sisson
      a. Fought in commando raids against British
      b. Captured Major General Prescott, British commander-in-chief in Rhode Island
   7. Almost 5,000 other Negroes served in army and navy during war

E. Swiss
   1. John Jacob Faesch - supplied Americans with ammunition during war
   2. Martin Meylin - gunsmith who supplied American forces with bored rifles

VII. Military contributions (War of 1812)

A. Negro
   1. John Johnson - naval hero praised for bravery by his commander
   2. Negro units recruited from free Negroes in Louisiana erected cotton-bag defenses in the Battle of New Orleans

B. Swiss
   1. Charles Gratiot, Jr.
      a. Served in Northwest Territory
      b. Sacrificed personal fortune to provide supplies for the troops of General George Rogers Clark in Northwest Territory Campaigns
   2. Albert Gallatin - negotiated treaty that ended war of 1812

VIII. Religious contributions

A. German
   1. Helped develop Christmas customs
   2. Christopher Saur
      a. Printed complete Lutheran Bible in German
      b. First Bible printed in a European language in America

B. Jewish
   1. Judah Touro - helped Unitarian Church in New Orleans maintain its building for many years
   2. Aaron Levy - donated land to Lutheran Church

C. Negro
   1. Richard Allen
      a. Organized Free American Society
      b. Formed African Methodist Episcopal Church
   2. John Stewart - served as missionary to Indians around Lake Erie
   3. Daniel Coker; Lott Carey - established independent Negro church

IX. Scientific contributions

A. French
   1. Dupont de Nemours - established gun powder mill
   2. Etienne de Bore - devised first successful process of producing granulated sugar on a commerical scale

B. Negro - Benjamin Banneker, an astronomer and mathematician who helped plan streets of Washington, D. C. as member of L'Enfant's Commission, and who is credited with making first American clock

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UNIT III

SECTIONALISM, CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

## Introduction

The years 1820-1870 witnessed the growth of sectionalism, the coming of the Civil War, and the reunion of the nation. Beginning soon after 1828 and reaching its climax in the decade of the fifties, sectionalism was reflected in nearly every political and economic issue of the period.

The most controversial and explosive of the numerous sectional issues of the period were those relating to slavery. These matters created a situation in which communication and understanding among the sections were replaced by feeling of fear and insecurity. The result was an appeal to arms in 1861.

Once the Civil War began in 1861, the federal government was confronted with questions regarding the maintenance of federal authority in the states, and with many questions regarding the Negro. Throughout the period of 1820-1870, contributions and achievements of Americans from all ethnic groups strengthened the democratic way of life.

Sectionalism, Civil War and Reconstruction

(1820-1870)

I. Abolitionist contributions

A. Jewish
1. Judah Touro - freed his own slaves
2. Michael Heilprin - expressed anti-slavery sentiments
3. Sabato Morais - supported anti-slavery movement
4. Rabbi David Einhorn - opposed slavery in Baltimore

B. Negro
1. Frances Ellen Watkin Harper
   a. Born a free Negro in Baltimore
   b. Became school teacher and lecturer for Maine abolitionist movement
   c. Was famous poet

2. Charles Lenox Remond
   a. Abolitionist lecturer
   b. Founder of first anti-slavery society
3. David Ruggles
   a. Bookseller and leader in anti-slavery movement
   b. Headed Vigilance Committee
4. Robert Morris - lawyer who teamed with Charles Sumner to fight segregation

5. Robert Purvis
   a. Organized first National Negro Convention
   b. One of the Founders and presidents of American Anti-slavery Society
   c. Organized Pennsylvania abolitionist movement, the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee

6. J. W. Loguen
   a. Published letter stating he was a fugitive slave from Tennessee
   b. Forecast how militant slaves would meet new fugitive slave law

7. Daniel A. Payne
   a. Free Negro born in Charleston, South Carolina
   b. Became a great teacher and bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
   c. First Negro college president (president of Wilberforce College)

8. Gabriel Prosser - planned mass slave rebellion in Virginia
9. Denmark Vesey - free Negro who led revolts in Charleston, South Carolina

10. James Forken
    a. Free Negro of Philadelphia
    b. Capitalist equalitarian abolitionist
    c. Fought to win respect for Negro's fitness to share in common heritage of America
    d. Entered U. S. Navy at fourteen and developed device for handling of sails
    e. Became wealthiest Negro in Philadelphia and used wealth to help Negro causes
    f. Became most important Negro in abolitionist movement in his day
11. Fredrick Douglass
    a. Escaped slave from Maryland
    b. Was orator, publisher, and abolitionist agent
    c. Was most widely-known Negro of the period
    d. Traveled in U. S. and abroad in interest of Negroes
    e. Founded North Star, a newspaper which carried message of freedom to the Negro
12. David Walker
    a. Free Negro clothier who advocated revolt by slaves
    b. Published pamphlet named Walker's Appeal
13. John B. Russwurm
    a. Founded first Negro newspaper, Freedom Journal
    b. First Negro to receive a degree from a college in the U. S.
    c. Edited newspaper entitled The Right of All, used as forum by anti-slavery societies
    d. Was staunch advocate of immediate emancipation
14. Samuel Cornish
    a. Contributed to many aspects of abolitionist movement
    b. Made significant contributions through Negro press
15. Clara Brown - used profits from her laundry in California to help Negroes who wanted to go west
16. Some Negroes served as organizers, speakers, and agents of American anti-slavery societies
    a. Robert Purvis
    b. James Pennington
    c. Sojourner Truth
    d. Lunceford Lane
    e. Henry Highland Garett

II. Educational contributions

A. German
    1. First kindergarten established in U. S. in 1853 under influence of Margarette Schurz
    2. Carl Follew - first professor of German literature at Howard
    3. Francis Lieber - edited first edition of Encyclopedia Americana
    4. Turner Societies - resulted in the addition of physical education to the curriculum in most American schools

B. Negro
   1. John Clavis
      a. Received education at Washington Academy and Princeton Universtiy
      b. Taught both Negro and white students in North Carolina
      c. Continued to teach students of both races after it became unlawful in North Carolina in 1830
   2. Peter Humphries Clark - leader in establishment of public school education in Ohio
   3. Charlotte L. Forten Grinke
      a. Dedicated to freedom and advancement of the Negro
      b. Taught freedmen at Port Royal, South Carolina, during the Civil War
   4. Hiram Revals
      a. Taught former slaves during 1863-64
      b. Organized churches and schools in Jackson, Mississippi
      c. Served as a State Senator in Mississippi
      d. Was appointed to U. S. Senate in 1870 to serve unfulfilled term of Jefferson Davis
   5. James Dr wborn Sampson - established one of the first schools for Negroes in North Carolina
   6. James Milton Turner
      a. Advocated educational facilities for Negroes
      b. Was one of first Negro teachers hired in Missouri
      c. Founded Lincoln University in Missouri
   7. John Francis Cook - founded Negro schools in Washington, D. C.

C. Norwegian - founders of Luther College, which greatly influenced education of Americans in Midwest in this period and produced many graduates who have contributed to U. S. progress

III. Legal and political contributions

A. German - Carl Schurz, who was first German-born citizen elected to U. S. Senate and Secretary of Interior in Hayes' administration

B. Negroes
   1. Reconstruction period found Negroes as representatives in most southern constitutional conventions; amendments to state constitutions included:
      a. Abolishment of slavery
      b. Establishment of free public school systems
      c. Extension of the ballot to all male residents
      d. Abolishment of property qualifications for voting and holding office
   2. Negroes elected as state officials in southern states for the first time
   3. Many Negroes elected to serve in the U. S. House of Representatives from southern states
   4. Two Negroes served in the U. S. Senate, both from Mississippi
      a. Hiram R. Revals
      b. Blanche K. Bruce

5. John Mercer Langston
   a. First Negro elected to public office in U. S.
   b. Was member of Oberlin, Ohio, Board of Education

IV. Military contributions

A. German
   1. Several German - born citizens generals in Civil War
      a. Carl Schurz
      b. Franz Sigel
      c. Peter Osterhaus
   2. German Turnvereins served en masse

B. Irish
   1. Some officers reached rank of general in civil war
      a. Philip Kearney
      b. Patrick Meagher
      c. Michael Corcaran
      d. John Logan
      e. Patrick Cleburne
   2. The Irish Brigade - most famous Irish unit of Federal army

C. Italian
   1. L. W. Tinelli
      a. Organized a regiment of foreign-born soldiers
      b. Called regiment "Garibaldi's Guard"
   2. Gracamo Beltrami - contributed to exploration efforts in the West

D. Negro
   1. Robert Smalls
      a. A colonel in the Colored Troops
      b. Seized steamer "Planter" and delivered it to Union blockade fleet
   2. "Native Guards" of Louisiana joined Union forces in 1862
   3. Kansas Colored Volunteers formed in 1863
   4. Several Negro soldiers commissioned officers
   5. Approximately 50,000 Negro soldiers and sailors died in Civil War

V. Religious contributions

A. Jewish
   1. Issac Lesser
      a. Preacher, translator, and journalist
      b. Revised King James version of Bible by eliminating all Christian interpretations of text
   2. Rabbi Morris J. Raphall
      a. Preached and wrote on subject of slavery
      b. Taught that slavery was an institution blessed of God
   3. Issac M. Wise - left most lasting impression on reform Judaism in U. S.

B. Negro

1. Richard Allen
   a. Self- taught preacher
   b. Helped organize African Methodist Episcopal Church; became its bishop
   c. Helped organize Free African Society
   d. Influence and activities ranged far beyond religious matters
2. Absolom Jones
   a. Helped in establishment of African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Free African Society
   b. Was prominent leader in religious matters
3. Daniel Coker
   a. Worked in establishing independent Negro church
   b. Went to Africa with ninety emigrants to organize a Negro settlement
4. Lott Caney
   a. Pioneer among Baptist missionaries
   b. Worked and saved enough money to buy his freedom
   c. Helped lay foundation for West African settlement, later to become Negro Republic of Liberia
5. James Varick - one of founders and first bishop of African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
6. Issac Lane
   a. Founded Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee
   b. Learned rudiments of reading and writing while still a slave
   c. Became minister and bishop of Southern Methodist Church
7. Daniel Alexander Payne
   a. African Methodist Episcopal bishop
   b. First Negro president of Wilberforce University

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UNIT IV

THE UNITED STATES BECOMES A WORLD POWER

## Introduction

American industrial and territorial expansion during this period was one of the major forces in the shaping of America as a world power. The noteworthy contributions from all ethnic groups helped to determine the course and direction of the nation during this tremendous acceleration. An attempt has been made in this unit to highlight, at least in part, some of these significant endeavors.

The United States Becomes A World Power

(1870-1920)

I. Agricultural contributions

A. Swiss - old Jules, who experimented with development of new and better grains, plants, and animals

B. Swedish - Carl G. DeLaval, who invented cream separator, centrifugal churn, and first practical milk tester

II. Cultural contributions

A. Czechoslovakian
1. Rudolph Serkin - famous pianist
2. Emil Koza, Sr. - famous artist
3. Josef Svak - noted architect
4. Albin Polasek - famous sculptor
5. Mario Korbel - noted sculptor
6. Edward A. Steiner - well-known lecturer, writer, and minister

B. German - Leopold Damrosch and Walter Damrosch, both of whom helped build the New York Philharmonic Orchestra

C. Irish
1. Victor Herbert
   a. Noted composer and conductor
   b. Wrote more than forty operettas
2. Augustus Saint-Gaudens
   a. Drew pictures for U. S. coins
   b. Designed and made statue of the "Standing Lincoln" in Lincoln Park, Chicago
3. George M. Cohan - noted writer of patriotic songs

D. Italian
1. Enrico Caruso
   a. Noted tenor
   b. Star of Metropolitan opera
2. Constantino Brumaldi
   a. Designed and painted series of murals illustrating U. S. history
   b. Did beginning work on huge frieze around central rotunda of Capitol Building
3. Luigi Palmi di Cesnola
   a. Director of New York Metropolitan Museum of Art
   b. Instrumental in building up its art collections and establishing its national reputation
4. Attilio Piccirilli
   a. Noted sculptor
   b. Designed "Marine Memorial" in Central Park, New York

E. Negro
   1. William Tanner - prominent artist
   2. Henry O. Tanner - noted painter of religious subjects
   3. Edmonia Lewis - part Negro and part Indian noted for her successes in sculpturing; used both Negro and Indian themes for her work
   4. Paul Laurence Dunbar - well-known Negro poet and short story writer
   5. James Bland - remembered for contributions made to the minstrel show; wrote nearly 700 songs.
   6. Robert Duncanson - won fame as landscape artist

F. Polish - Helena Modjeska - famous actress

G. Jewish
   1. Emma Lazarus - wrote the poem that is on the Statue of Liberty called the "The New Colossus"
   2. George Gershwin and Irving Berlin - great composers
   3. Leo Ornstein - outstanding pianist and composer

III. Educational contributions

A. German - development of first kindergartens

B. Negro
   1. Mary McLeod Bethune
      a. Founded Bethune-Cookman College
      b. Served as advisor to Presidents F. D. Roosevelt and Truman
   2. George Washington Carver
      a. Did extensive research on peanut and sweet potato
      b. Taught at Tuskegee Institute
   3. Booker T. Washington
      a. Founded Tuskegee Institute
      b. Founded National Negro Business League

C. Swedish
   1. Began adult education programs
   2. Began 4-H Clubs
   3. Founded colleges
      a. Gustavus Adolphus College-1874
      b. Augustana College and Seminary-1875
      c. Bethel College and Seminary in 1870's
      d. Bethany College-1881

IV. Industrial contributions

A. French - E. I. Dupont - founded large chemical plant

B. German
   1. John Jacob Astor built huge business
   2. Abraham Michelson - Nobel Prize award for important discoveries about light
   3. John Roebling and his son, Colonel Washington A. Roebling-great engineers and bridge builders

C. Italian - Amadeo P. Giannini, founded Bank of America, 1904

D. Jewish
   1. Samuel Gompers - pioneer labor leader
   2. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
      a. Sidney Hillman - aggressive leader in its development
      b. One of the most powerful labor organizations
      c. Membership of 180,000
   3. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
      a. Greatly improved hygienic conditions in shops
      b. Membership mostly Jewish - 140,000 members
   4. "The Boston System"
      a. Largely result of Jewish enterprise
      b. Introduced minute division of labor and greatly accelerated production
   5. Charles Proteus Steinmetz - credited with the "step-up" and alternating-current electricity which made possible transmission of electric power over long distances
   6. Jacob H. Schiff - became head of financial organization Kuhn, Loeb and Co., from which colleges, libraries, hospitals, the Red Cross and many other organizations benefited

E. Negro
   1. Dr. A. A. Attaway
      a. Organized Mississippi Life Insurance Company, 1909
      b. First legal reserve company organized by Negroes
   2. Elijah McCoy
      a. Invented lubricating cup
      b. Was granted fifty-seven patents for lubricating devices
   3. Granville Woods
      a. Developed "third rail" in electrification of New York City transportation system
      b. Invented induction telegraphy
      c. Invented many appliances
   4. Louis Howard Latimer
      a. Manufactured incandescent lamps
      b. Invented carbon filament for electric lamp
   5. Jan Ernest Matzeliger - invented patent laster known as "consolidated machine"
   6. Norbert Rillieux - invented a vacuum pan which revolutionized method of refining sugar
   7. Alonzo Herndon - organized the Atlanta Life Insurance Company

F. Russian - Igor Sikorsky, pioneer in aviation who built many new types of airplanes, including tri-motor, amphibian, helicopter

G. Swedish
   1. Charles Walgreen - founder of nationwide drugstore chain
   2. William Matson - founder of Matson Steamship Line
   3. Carl Eric Wickman - founder of Greyhound Bus Lines
   4. "Rose King" Peterson - developer of many new varieties of roses

V. Journalistic contributions

A. Dutch - Edward William Bok - journalist and editor of the Ladies Home Journal from 1889 to 1919; was a Pulitzer prize winner

B. German - John Peter Zenger - noted publisher

C. Hungarian - Joseph Pulitzer, noted publisher who established School of Journalism at Columbia University and the Pulitzer award

D. Negro
1. Monroe Trotter
   a. Edited The Boston Guardian
   b. Founded National Equal Rights League to attack segregation and discrimination
2. Carter G. Woodson
   a. Published monographs on varied aspects of Negro life and culture
   b. Founded Association for Study of Negro Life and History, 1915
   c. Helped publish The Journal of Negro History
3. W. E. B. DuBois
   a. One of most prominent and influential Negroes in early twentieth century
   b. Wrote about Negro problems
   c. Worked for laws to give Negroes equal rights
   d. Founded Niagara Movement, 1905
   e. Instrumental in founding of NAACP
   f. Served for twenty years as editor of The Crisis, official organ of NAACP

VI. Legal and political contributions

A. Czechoslovakian
1. Charles Vopicka - U. S. Minister to Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria, 1913-1920
2. Charles Jonas
   a. U. S. Consul in Prague, 1885
   b. Consul general to St. Petersburg, 1894

B. German - Carl Schurz - successful lawyer and editor who served as Ambassador to Spain and as Secretary of Interior

C. Indian - Dr. Sakaram Ganesh Pandit - pioneered in gaining U. S. citizenship for Indian people

D. Negro
1. U. S. Ministers to Haiti between 1870-1914 were Negroes; notable among them: John M. Langston, J. E. W. Thompson, Frederick Douglass

2. Matthew Henson
   a. Accompanied Commander Peary to North Pole
   b. Helped plant American flag at Pole, 1909

VII. Literary contributions

A. Danish - Jacob August Riis - brought about many social reforms through his writing

B. Dutch - Hendrick William Van Loon - wrote The Song of Mankind

C. Negro
   1. James Weldon Johnson
      a. Noted poet and educator
      b. Wrote "The Creation"
   2. William Stanley Braithwaite
      a. Editor of poetry books
      b. One of foremost critics of American poetry

VIII. Medical contributions

A. Czechoslovakian
   1. Ales Hrdlicka - pioneer in anthropology
   2. Dr. Frederick Geogre Novy - one of foremost American bacteriologists

A. French - Dr. Alexis Carrel - who was awarded Nobel prize in 1915 for research in suturing blood vessels, and who experimented with development of a mechanical heart

IX. Military contributions

A. French - Admiral George Dewey - who commanded America's Asiatic Squadron during Spanish-American War and won Battle of Manila Bay

B. Negro - Colonel Charles Young - first Negro graduate of West Point

C. Jewish
   1. Four thousand Jews fought in the Spanish-American War.
   2. Rear Admiral Adolph Marix - became first commander of the ill-fated battleship Maine.

X. Religious contributions

A. French - Mother Frances Cabrini - who founded Order of Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, 1880, and was only American citizen canonized by Catholic Church

XI. Scientific and engineering contributions

A. Czechoslovakian - Dr. Alois F. Kovarik - distinguished physicist who developed device to detect submarines in World War I

B. Swedish
   1. John Ericsson
      a. Designed and built the Monitor, a propeller-driven warship
      b. Patented more than one hundred items, including a screw propeller
   2. Dr. Ernest F. W. Alexanderson
      a. Invented radio receiver
      b. Made contributions to guiding systems for aircraft and automatic steering of air and water craft

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UNIT V

WORLD WAR I - WORLD WAR II

Introduction

The years of industrial and territorial expansion preceding World War I had resulted in a new international status for the United States. Even though this nation had already emerged as one of the great powers of the world, it was during the First World War with the United States a reluctant participant that our country was catapulted into a position of world leadership.

The "twenties" and the "thirties" were marked with significant advances in every stream of American life.

By 1940, the United States recognized the importance of its stake in the outcome of British and French resistance to totalitarian aggression. The nation, therefore, moved toward its appointed role as the bulwark of democracy.

Collective efforts of Americans from all ethnic groups during these difficult years resulted in our victories. Some of these outstanding contributions are noted here.

World War I - World War II

(1914-1945)

I. Cultural contributions

A. Greek
1. John Vassos
   a. A painter, sculptor, author, book illustrator
   b. Designer and inventor
2. Dimitri Mitropoulis - director of the New York Philharmonic
3. John Callais - interior decorator

B. Indian
1. Lynn Riggs - author of Green Grow the Lilacs, on which Oklahoma was based
2. John Oskison - novelist and short story writer
3. Will Rogers - lecturer; stage and screen star
4. Maria Tallchief - prima ballerina

C. Italian
1. Gian Carlo Menotti
   a. Operatic composer
   b. Pulitzer Prize winner for the opera, The Consul
2. Arturo Toscanni - famous conductor
3. Alfredo Antonini - conductor

D. Japanese
1. Sessue Hayakawa - actor
2. Sono Osato - famous ballerina
3. Yasuo Kuniyoshi
   a. Represented in the major museums and art collections of America
   b. Winner of many awards and a Guggenheim Fellow in 1935

E. Jewish
1. Joscha Heifetz - outstanding violinist who came to the U. S. in 1817
2. Efrem Zimbalist - violinist who migrated to the U. S. in 1911
3. Yehudi Menuhin - violinist
4. Eugene Ormandy - conductor
5. Sigmund Romberg - composer of romantic operettas
6. Lorenz Milton Hart - lyricist
7. Richard Rodgers - composer
8. Sholem Asch - author and playwright
9. Sholem Alerchem - author
10. Gertrude Stein - author
11. Mary Antin - author

F. Negro
   1. James Weldon Johnson
      a. Wrote numerous books of prose and poetry
      b. Issued an anthology of poetry yearly from 1915-1929
   2. William Stanley Braitwaite - poet and literary critic
   3. Writers after World War I
      a. Jessie Fauset
      b. Arna Bontemps
      c. Langston Hughes
   4. Marian Anderson - famous concert artist
   5. Louis Armstrong - noted jazz musician
   6. Josephine Baker - entertainer and humanitarian
   7. Richmond Barthe - noted sculptor
   8. Entertainers and stage personalities in the 1920's and 1930's
      a. Charles Gilpin
      b. Jules Bledsoe
      c. Richard B. Harrison
      d. Florence Mills
      e. Bill Robinson
      f. Duke Ellington
      g. Hattie McDaniel
   9. Paul R. Williams - architect

G. Polish
   1. Norman Rosten
      a. Son of Jewish immigrants from Poland
      b. Author of the Fourth Decade
   2. Arthur Szyk - one of the most effective cartoonists in the United States
   3. Arthur Kober - author; playwright; write numerous film scripts
   4. Max Kalish
      a. Sometimes referred to as the "Walt Whitman of Bronze"
      b. Noted for his bronzes of steelworkers, locomotives, engineers, and drillers

H. Swedish
   1. Gunnar Mauritz Widforss - employed by the United States government to paint scenes of the national parks
   2. Carl Milles - a foremost sculptor
   3. Howard Hanson
      a. One of America's "conservative modern" composers
      b. Served as director of the Eastman School of Music

I. Yugoslavians
   1. Michael Pupin
      a. His autobiography From Immigrant to Inventor was a best seller and Pulitzer Prize winner in 1925
      b. Pupin Institute at Columbia University
   2. John Jager - architect and builder
   3. Michael Lah - movie cartoon animator
   4. Anton Subelj - singer

II. Educational contributions

A. Dutch
   1. Clarence A. Dykstra
      a. Served as president of University of Wisconsin
      b. Served as provost of the University of California
   2. Amry Vandenbosch
      a. Served as a dean at the University of Kentucky
      b. Author of three books, The Dutch East Indies, The Neutrality of the Netherlands During the World War, and The Dutch Communities of Chicago
   3. Jan Schilt - educator
   4. J. A. Haas - educator

B. Japanese - Samuel Hayalowa - educator and semanticist

C. Jewish
   1. Felix Adler - educator, philosopher and reformer
   2. Michael Heilprin - linguist and scholar

D. Negro
   1. Charlotte Hawkins Brown - founder of Palmer Memorial Institute
   2. Ambrose Caliver - senior specialist in the education of Negroes in the U. S. office of Education (1935-1938)
   3. John Warren Davis
      a. President of West Virginia State College (1919-1953)
      b. Presently special director of the Teacher Information and Security Program of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
   4. John Hope - founder and president of the Atlanta University system

E. Norwegian
   1. Brynjolf Jacob Hovde
      a. A former professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh and Allegheny College
      b. Became director of the New York School for Social Research
   2. John Granrud
      a. Became nationally known for his citizenship education program in Springfield, Massachusetts
      b. His "Springfield Plan" was basis of a motion picture, "It Happened in Springfield"

F. Swedish
   1. Carl Emil Seashore
      a. Originator of famous Seashore tests of musical ability
      b. Dean of American educators of Swedish stock
   2. Anton Julius Carlson
      a. Helped organize American Association of University Professors
      b. Authored classic book The Control of Hunger in Health and Disease in 1916

G. Yugoslavian
   1. Henry Suzzallo
      a. One-time president of the University of Washington in Seattle
      b. In the 1930's was president of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching
   2. Paul R. Radosavlyevich - educator

III. Industrial contributions

A. French
   1. John C. Garand - inventor of one of the most effective American weapons in World War II, the Garand rifle
   2. Louis Meyer - co-founder of New York City's first French bookstore
   3. Robert G. LeTourneau - one of the world's largest manufacturers of bulldozers and other earth-moving equipment

B. German
   1. Julius Rosenwald
      a. A pioneer in the mail-order business
      b. Created the Julius Rosenwald Fund for "humanity"
   2. Henry J. Kaiser
      a. Revolutionized heavy construction
      b. Brought mass production into shipbuilding

C. Greek
   1. Spyro Skouras
      a. Co-owner of a chain of movie houses
      b. Became president of the Twentieth-Century-Fox empire
   2. George Skouras - co-owner of a chain of movie houses

D. Irish
   1. William M. Jeffers
      a. Served as president of the Union Pacific Railroad
      b. During 1942-44 served as the United States Rubber Director

E. Jewish
   1. Helena Rubenstein - leader in cosmetology
   2. Paul M. Warburg - "father" of the Federal Reserve system
   3. David Dubinsky - leader in American unionism
   4. Julius Rosenwald
      a. One-time president of Sears
      b. Chairman of the Board of Sears in 1925
   5. Samuel Goldwyn - motion picture
   6. Bernard Baruch - financier

F. Negro
   1. A. Philip Randolph
      a. Labor leader
      b. President of the Sleeping Car Porters
   2. Willard S. Townsend - organizer and president of the United Transport Service Employees (red caps)

G. Russian
   1. Alex Gumberg
      a. Advisor on Russian affairs to the Chase National Bank
      b. On the staff of Atlas Corporation in 1930
   2. David Sarnoff - a president of the Radio Corporation of America
   3. Sam Zemurray - became the operating head of the United Fruit Company in 1933

H. Swedish
   1. Vincent Bendix
      a. Engineer and inventor of high rank
      b. Originated the "Bendix drive" and "Bendix spring"
      c. A pioneer designer and builder of automobiles
   2. Eric Olle Schjolin - inventor of a system of rear-engine operation of automobiles

I. Yugoslavian
   1. Marcus Nalley - food processor
   2. Hugh Tomich - metal manufacturer
   3. John Rados - shipbuilder
   4. Joe Martinac - shipbuilder

IV. Journalistic contributions

A. Dutch
   1. David C. deJong - novelist
   2. Feike Feikema - novelist

B. German
   1. Frederich W. Foerster - novelist
   2. Thoman Mann - Nobel Prize winner in literature

C. Greek
   1. Constantine Poulos
      a. Journalist
      b. War correspondent
   2. George Xanthaky - publisher
   3. L. S. Stavrianos - publisher

D. Japanese - Toro Yashima - journalist and author

E. Negro
   1. Robert Abbott - founder and editor of the Chicago Defender
   2. Claude Albert Barnett - founder of the Associated Negro Press
   3. Dr. Carter G. Wordsen
      a. Historian
      b. Began publishing the Journal of Negro History in 1916

V. Military and defense contributions

A. French
   1. Major Raoul Gervais Victor Lufberg
      a. Served as an officer in the United States Army
      b. Became one of the leading World War I "aces"
   2. Major James P. S. Divereaux
      a. Gallant marine commander in World War II
      b. In command of Marines at Wake Island when it was taken by Japanese in 1941
   3. Major Louis Huot - distinguished himself as a commander in Italy during World War II
   4. Lt. Gen. Leonard Gerow - noted commander of the United States Fifteenth in France and Germany (1945)

B. German
   1. Gen. Walter Krueger - one of the highest ranking American commanders in Pacific Theatre (1944-1945)
   2. Alton Knapperberger
      a. Distinguished himself during the Anzio invasion (World War II)
      b. Awarded Congressional Medal of Honor
   3. Herman Battcher
      a. Outstanding action in New Guinea in 1942
      b. Awarded a battlefield commission and the Distinguished Service Cross
      c. Killed in war; awarded Silver Star posthumously

C. Greek
   1. George Dilboy
      a. Awarded posthumously Congressional Medal of Honor in World War I
      b. Statue stands in Somerville, Massachusetts; American Legion post named after him
   2. Ensign Gus Bebas
      a. Distinguished himself as a naval flyer on the Carrier "Hornet" during World War II
      b. Killed in Battle of Midway-awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously
      c. Destroyer escort named the U. S. S. Bebas in 1943

D. Irish
   1. Colonel Daniel McCarthy
      a. Chief quartermaster of the A. E. F. in World War I
      b. Compiled a list of 379 American officers and men of Irish birth or descent who received Distinguished Service Cross
   2. Patrick J. Hurley
      a. Major - general and chief Presidential trouble-shooter in Orient during World War II
      b. Appointed Ambassador to China in 1944

E. Italian
   1. Captain Don Gentile -- an early "ace of aces" in the Army Air Force
   2. Staff Sergeant Edward Chappetta - posthumously awarded Distinguished Service Cross in 1945
   3. Lt. Colonel Henry Mucci - made headlines as a commanding officer in the Philippines (1945)
   4. Sergeant John Basilone - first enlisted marine to win Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II
   5. Frank E. Toscani - served with distinction in the European Theatre with General George Patton (World War II)

F. Japanese
   1. Ben Kuroki
      a. Winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses in World War II
      b. Wearer of coveted Air Medal
   2. PFC Sadao Munemori
      a. Achieved unusual distinction in World War II by giving his life to save his companions
      b. Awarded a posthumous Congressional Medal of Honor
   3. Technical Sergeant Terry Doi - outstanding heroism at Iwo Jima

G. Negro
   1. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Sr.
      a. Served his country in three wars and advanced himself through the ranks
      b. In 1940 became the first Negro general in the U. S.
   2. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr.
      a. Became the first Negro officer to command an Army Air Force combat unit in World War II
      b. Won the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star
   3. Major Campbell C. Johnson - executive Assistant to the Director of Selective Service during World War II
   4. Dr. Robert C. Weaver
      a. Head of the Negro Division of the War Manpower Commission (during World War II)
      b. After the war appointed as an assistant to the UNRRA Mission in the Ukraine
   5. Dr. R. O. Lanier - an assistant Administrator in the Bureau of Areas, a policy co-ordinating bureau during World War II
   6. Bernice Gaines Hughes
      a. Became first Negro woman to obtain rank of lieutenant colonel in U. S. Armed Services
      b. Serving as associate professor of French and Spanish at Central State University in Ohio

7. Henry Johnson
   a. Awarded the French Croix de Guerre emblem
   b. Served with 369th Infantry during World War I, first Negro combat group
8. Captain Charles L. Thomas
   a. Commander of a tank destroyer company in France, World War II
   b. Received Distinguished Service Cross for "extraoridinary heroism in action"
9. Donie Miller
   a. Decorated with the Navy Cross by Admiral Nimitz for heroic behavior during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
   b. Killed in action on aircraft carrier "Liscome Bay"

H. Norwegian - Brigadier General Lauris Norstad, who commanded the 20th Air Force in World War II and directed the B-29 Superfortress onslaughts on Tokyo during 1944-1945

I. Polish
   1. Lt. Colonel Francis Gabreski-World War II ace
   2. Sergeant Joseph J. Sadowski-awarded a posthumous Congressional Medal of Honor (1944)
   3. Major General Maurice Rose-Commanded the third armored Division; was killed in 1945

J. Swedish
   1. Major Richard Bong - an ace of aces who shot down forty Japanese Zeros (World War II)
   2. Lieutenant Mae Olson - the first Army nurse on Guadalcanal, World War II
   3. Ensign Edward R. Sellstrom - a naval hero who died in 1942 and for whom a destroyer was named in 1943

K. Yugoslavian
   1. Captain Louis Cukela - the only man in World War I to receive two Congressional Medals of Honor
   2. Alex Mandusich - Congressional Medal of Honor winner, World War I
   3. Jacob Mestrovich - Congressional Medal of Honor winner in World War I
   4. Lieutenant Mitchell Paige of the Marines - awarded Congressional Medal of Honor in 1944 for heroism on Guadalcanal
   5. Lieutenant Commander Milton Pavlic
      a. Lost his life on the "U. S. S. South Dakota" in 1942 after he had helped put three enemy warships and thirty-two planes out of action
      b. A new destroyer named for him - the "U. S. S. Pavlic"

6. Sergeant George W. Mirich
   a. The "one-man army" of the Attu campaign in 1943
   b. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross
7. Captain George S. Wuchinich
   a. Given the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the Balkans, 1943-1944
   b. Attached to the Office of Strategic Services
8. Lieutenant J. Luksich
   a. Commander of a P-51 Mustang; shot down five Nazi planes in a single afternoon, May, 1944
   b. Had already destroyed 15 enemy planes

VI. Politics

A. Dutch
   1. Gerrit J. Diekema
      a. One of the top American political figures of Dutch origin
      b. Named by President Hoover in 1929 as Minister to the Netherlands
   2. Amry Vandenbosch
      a. Expert in the office of Strategic Services and the State Department during 1941-1943
      b. A secretary of the Committee on Trusteeship at the San Francisco World Security Conference in 1945

B. German - Robert F. Wagner, who was brought to America from Hesse-Nassau in his childhood and distinguished himself as a Senator from New York

C. Irish
   1. Patrick Hurley
      a. Secretary of War under President Hoover
      b. Appointed Ambassador to China in 1944
   2. Major General William J. Donovan - chief of the office of Strategic Services

D. Italian
   1. Fiorello Henry La Guardia
      a. Congressman
      b. Mayor of New York City (1934-1945)
   2. Vito Marcantonio - Congressman
   3. Angelo Rossi - long time mayor of San Francisco

E. Jewish
   1. Louis Dembitz Brandeis - Associate Justice of U. S. Supreme Court 1916-1939
   2. Benjamin Nathan Cardozo - Associate Justice of U. S. Supreme Court 1932-1938
   3. Felix Frankfurther
      a. Held government positions during World War I and II
      b. Associate Justice of U. S. Supreme Court 1939-1962

4. Bernard Baruch
   a. Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, 1916
   b. Received Distinguished Service Medal for war work
   c. Served as advisor to several presidents
5. David Liliethal
   a. Appointed director of TVA, 1933
   b. Chairman of TVA, 1941-1946
6. Henry Morganthau, Jr.
   a. U. S. Ambassador
   b. Secretary of Treasury, 1934-1945
7. Oscar S. Straus-Secretary of Commerce and Labor

F. Negro
1. Oscar de Priest
   a. Elected to the United States House of Representatives in Washington in 1928
   b. United States to represent a northern district
2. David Donald Albritton - appointed Ambassador of Good Will by representing the U. S. State Department in the Far East
3. Raymond Pace Alexander
   a. Outstanding jurist
   b. President of National Bar Association from 1931-1933
4. Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
   a. Elected to the House of Representatives in Kentucky for six consecutive terms
   b. Received Lincoln Institute Award in 1940
   c. Received Howard University Alumni Award in 1945
5. Edward W. Brooke
   a. Elected Attorney General of Massachusetts, 1962
   b. Elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts on Republican ticket in 1966
6. Ralph Johnson Bunche
   a. Awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1950
   b. Selected as Undersecretary-General of the United Nations
7. Augustus F. Hairbins
   a. Born in Shreveport; moved to California
   b. Elected to U. S. Congress from California, 1962
8. Edward R. Dudley
   a. Elevated to diplomatic post of American ambassador
   b. Served U. S. government as legal counsel to the Virgin Islands governor (1945-1947)

G. Swedish
1. Mon C. Wallgren - United States Senator from the state of Washington
2. Warren S. Magnusun - congressman and Senator from Washington

VII. Science and medicine

A. Chinese
1. Professor Yang of Princeton - Nobel prize winner for physics
2. Professor Lee of Columbia - Nobel prize winner for physics

B. Dutch
   1. Ralph R. Dykstra - a leading authority on veterinary medicine
   2. Theodore P. Dykstra - famous potato expert
   3. Jan Schilt
      a. In 1935 submitted photographic proof of his discovery concerning the individual star movements of Pleiades cluster
      b. Invented the Schilt photometer
   4. Samuel Abraham Goudsmit, co-discoverer with G. E. Whlenback of the "spin of the electron"
   5. Arie Jan Haagen-Smit, the bio-organic chemist who achieved the isolation and synthesis of plant hormones

C. French
   1. Rene J. Dubos
      a. In 1944 made headlines while associated with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
      b. Discovered tyrothricin
   2. Professor Vincent du Vigneaud
      a. In 1945, was head of department of biochemistry at Cornell Medical College
      b. In 1945 announced the synthesis of new chemical substances to deprive several species of disease-producing bacteria of biotin, a powerful vitamin without which they cannot live

G. German
   1. Wendelin Grimm
      a. In Minnesota planted the first bagful of "everlasting" clover seeds brought with him from Germany
      b. Northwestern clover - growers and seedsmen unveiled a monument to him in 1924
   2. Wilhelm Saksdorf - pioneer in the field of botany
   3. Dr. Hedwig Stieglitz Kuhn - outstanding ophthalmologist in Indiana
   4. Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer - directed the final phase of the production of the atomic bomb

E. Greek
   1. Lucas Petrou Kyrides
      a. Discovered the syphilis-curing drug mercurosal
      b. Discovered first American process for making synthetic rubber from isoprene and butadiene
      c. Received award of the American Chemical Society in 1945
   2. George Papanicolaou - one of Cornell University's most famous specialists in cancer research

F. Italian
   1. Enrico Fermi
      a. Nobel Prize physicist
      b. Contributed to the realization of the atomic bomb in 1945
   2. E. O. Fenzi-noted horticulturist

G. Japanese - Hideyo Noguchi, who did notable work on trachoma and Rocky Mountain spotted fever and identified Arya fever

H. Jews
1. Selman Waksman - antibiotic research
2. Norbert Wiener - mathematician
3. Joseph Goldberger
   a. Bacteriologist
   b. Led campaign against pellegra
4. Nathan Straus - pioneer in milk pasterurization
5. David Sarnoff - electronics
6. Emile Berliner - electronics inventor
7. Igor Sikorsky - aviation designer

I. Negro
1. Dr. Charles Drew - pioneer in preserving blood
2. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams - performer of first open heart surgery
3. Dr. Charles W. Buggs - major research in treatment of wound infections and burns
4. Percy Lavon Julian - outstanding industrial chemist
5. Ernest E. Just
   a. Elected vice-president of the American Zoological Society
   b. Published numerous scientific papers and several books

J. Norwegian
1. Dr. Ludvik Hektoen
   a. One of the world's leading cancer specialists
   b. Hektoen Institute of Medical Research in Chicago dedicated to him in 1943
2. Dr. Conrad E. Tharaldsen - prominent in cancer research

K. Russian
1. Issac Levin - New York specialist in cancer and radiology
2. George W. Raizise
   a. Director of the Dermatological Research Laboratories in Philadelphia since 1914
   b. Developed one of the most powerful antiseptics known—metaphen
   c. A pioneer in sulfa experiments
3. George B. Kistiakowsky - worked on the atomic bomb experiments in New Mexico in 1945

L. Swedish
1. John August Udden
   a. Noted contributions at the University of Texas
   b. Deeply influenced developments in both theorethical and practical geology
2. Professor Carl Anderson - co-winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of positron in 1936

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## UNIT VI

## CHALLENGES OF A TRANSITIONAL ERA

### Introduction

Social ferment and change marked the period following World War II on both the national and international scenes. The role of leadership in the free world which the United States had assumed focused attention on her as a representative of democracy at work. Increased concern for the protection of minority rights became essential to the maintenance of American prestige and influence abroad, and the American people began to appreciate more fully, albeit at times painfully, the dignity and worth of the individual.

The achievements of some of the individuals and groups who contributed to American progress during these years are noted in this unit.

## Challenges of a Transitional Era

## (1946-63)

I. Cultural contributions

A. Italian
1. Antoino Salemme - important contemporary artist
2. Harry Bertoia - noted furniture designer and sculptor

B. Japanese
1. Minoru Yamasaki - famous architect
2. Isamu Noguchi - world famous sculptor

C. Jewish
1. Jewish Publication Society
   a. Major cultural influence
   b. Published books dealing with all phases of Jewish life
2. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation
   a. Stimulated cultural and relious loyalties of Jewish youth
   b. Units established in major universities
   c. More than 250 units established by 1960
3. Leonard Bernstein - orchestra conductor

D. Negro
1. Opera stars
   a. Marian Anderson
   b. Dorothy Maynor
   c. Roland Hayes
   d. Leontyne Price
   e. Robert McFerren
   f. William Warfield
   g. Carol Bryce
2. Modern jazz artists
   a. Dizzy Gillespie - sent on tour to the East and Latin America as part of cultural exchange program
   b. Charlie Parker, Miles Davis, Kenneth Clark, Thelonius Monk - helped give jazz respectability and acceptability

E. Norwegian
1. Rise Stevens - opera star
2. Melius Christiansen
   a. Founded internationally known choir at St. Olaf College
   b. Pioneered in a cappella singing

F. Swedish
1. Carl Milles - famous sculptor
2. Charles Hoage - noted wood carver

II. Educational contributions

A. East Indian
1. Gobindram J. Watumull
a. Built educational link between India and America through establishment of Watumull Foundation
b. Foundation supports exchange of noted lecturers, gives grants for purchase of books, and gives scholarships
2. Dr. Har Gobird Khorana - Co-director of Institute for Enzyme Research

B. Jewish
1. Brandeis University established in 1948
a. First non-sectarian contribution of Jewish people to American higher education
b. Staffed by one of most respected liberal arts faculties in America
2. Albert Einstein Medical School established in 1955
a. One of leading medical schools in America
b. Some of most distinguished physicians and scientists in America on staff

C. Swedish
1. Dr. E. F. Lindguist - noted authority on achievement tests
2. Dr. Carl Seashore - noted research professor in psychology

III. Industrial contributions

A. French
1. Raymond Loewy - noted industrial designer
2. Lilly Dache' - famous millinery designer
3. Robert G. LeTournau - heads world's largest company manufacturing earth-moving equipment, which he designs

B. Italian
1. James C. Petrillo
a. Prominent labor leader
b. Long-time head of American Federation of Musicians
2. John F. Cuneo
a. Founded Cuneo Press
b. Heads largest printing establishment in world

IV. Journalistic contributions

A. Negro
1. Negro press helped shaped public image of Negro
2. Some Negro newspapers very influential
a. Atlanta Daily World
b. Pittsburg Courier
c. Afro-American
d. Chicago Defender

B. Norwegian
   1. William Evjue
      a. Wisconsin editor
      b. Sharp critic of corruption in government

   2. Eric Sevareid - news analyst

C. Swedish
   1. Gunnar Myrdal - journalistic economist and politician
   2. Annette Turgren - editor and author

V. Legal and political contributions

A. East Indian
   1. Dr. Syud Hossain
      a. Worked to help gain citizenship for East Indians in U. S.
      b. Luce-Celler Bill in 1946 permitted citizenship for East Indians
   2. Dalip Singh Sound
      a. Elected U. S. representative from California in 1956
      b. First Asian elected U. S. Congress

B. Negro
   1. Robert Weaver - first Negro cabinet member
   2. Clifton R. Whorton - served as Ambassador to Norway
   3. Merce Cook - served as Ambassador to Nigeria
   4. Carl Rowan - served as Director of U. S. Information Agency
   5. Edward V. Brooke - elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts
   6. Thurgood Marshall - first Negro member of Supreme Court

VI. Literary contributions

A. Italian
   1. John Ciardi - noted literary critic; poet, translator
   2. Paul Gallico - author; sportswriter
   3. Bernard DeVoto
      a. Leading man of letters of Italian - American descent
      b. Won Pulitzer Prize for History, 1948

B. Negro
   1. Authorities in field of Negro history
      a. John Hope Franklin - University of Chicago
      b. Rayford W. Logan - Howard University
      c. Charles H. Wesley - Central State College in Ohio
   2. E. Franklin Frazier
      a. President of American Sociology Association
      b. Wrote Black Bourgeoisie, controversial but critical treatment of middle-class Negro

3. Writers of preceding period still productive:
   a. Anna Bontemps
   b. Richard Wright
   c. Sterling Brown
4. Richard Wright
   a. One of first Negro novelists to fully explore possibilities of protest novel
   b. Wrote Native Son and Black Boy
5. Frank Yerby
   a. Most representative and successful of romantic novelists
   b. Wrote a best-seller for seven consecutive years between 1945-52
6. Newer contemporary writers
   a. Willard Motley - novelist
   b. Anne Petry - novelist
   c. Ralph Ellison - novelist
   d. James Baldwin - essayist and poet
   e. Gwendolyn Brooks - poet and Pulitzer Prize winner
   f. Frank Marshall Davis - poet

C. Norwegian
1. Gudrun Thorre-Thomsen
   a. Compiled collection of Norse fairy tales and legends used widely in U. S. public schools
   b. Recorded stories for documentary department archives of Library of Congress
2. Irgri Parin d'Aulaire - writer of children's books
3. Kathryn Forbes - novelist

VII. Medical contributions

A. Negro
1. Dr. Charles Drew
   a. Developed surgical shock procedures
   b. Worked with blood bank
2. Dr. William Hinton - developed Hinton test for syphilis
3. Dr. Louis Wright - one of country's outstanding surgeons

B. Norwegian
1. Dr Owen Wangensteen
   a. Is leading chest specialist
   b. Has written many articles on chest surgery
2. Dr. Albert Soiland
   a. Known for work in radiology
   b. Founded American College of Radiology

C. Swedish
1. Dr. Carl Hedblom - famous for research in chest surgery
2. Dr. Anderson Hilding - extensive research on sinus and respiratory ailment

VIII. Military contributions

A. Norwegian
1. Lieutenant Colonel Evans Carlson - marine commander who achieved prominence in World War II
2. Major General Leif Suerdrup - army engineer
3. General Lauris Norstad - Allied Commander of NATO from 1956-63

B. Negro
1. Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. - son of first Negro general in U. S. Army
2. Lieutenant Colonel Bernice G. Hughes - served in WAC

IX. Scientific contributions

A. East Indian
1. Dr. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar - international authority in astronomy and physics
2. Dr. Harbans L. Arora
   a. Research fellow at Rockefeller Institute
   b. Has received international recognition for work in biology
3. Dr. C. Kumar N. Patel
   a. Pioneered in research in lasers
   b. Has made outstanding contributions to science of optics
4. Dr. Narinder Sirgh Kapany
   a. Invented laser instrument to perform eye operations
   b. Invented flexible bundle of photo sensitive fibers with which a doctor can look inside the human body

B. French
1. Dr. Andre F. Cournard - awarded Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology in 1956
2. John Lawrence LeGoute - one of foremost entomologists in U. S.

C. Italian
1. Enrico Fermi - famous scientist in nuclear research
2. Dr. Emilio Segre
   a. Discovered "techricium", first element to be artificially created
   b. Received Nobel Prize for Physics, 1959, for research into structure of matter

D. Jewish
1. David Lilienthal - chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
2. Hyman Rickover
   a. Directed planning and building of the first nuclear powered submarine
   b. Educational reform author

E. Negro
1. Percy Julian - noted industrial chemist
2. Lloyd Hall - noted industrial chemist

F. Swedish
1. Dr. Glen T. Seaborg
a. Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission
b. Helped discover Plutonium and other elements
c. Won Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1951
2. Dr. Carl D. Anderson
a. Noted nuclear physicist
b. Discovered the positron
3. Dr. Alexander P. Anderson - discovered method of blowing up grains which led to puffed cereals

X. Sporting contributions

A. German
1. Professional baseball stars
a. Schoendienst
b. Mueller
c. Saver
2. Sixty-five of 250 players selected by sports writers as outstanding in early nineteen-sixties

B. Negro
1. Participated more widely in sports in this period than ever before
a. Track and field competition
(1) Mel Whitfield
(2) Harrison Dillard
(3) John Thomas
(4) Ralph Boston
(5) Frank Budd
(6) Wilma Rudolph
(7) Rafer Johnson
b. Held world championship titles in six weight divisions of professional boxing by 1958
c. Increased number of Negroes in professional baseball, basketball, and football
(1) Jackie Robinson - elected to Baseball Hall of Fame
(2) Maury Wills - set record for stolen bases in a single season
(3) Wilt Chamberlain, Elgin Baylor, Oscar Robinson - basketball players
(4) Lenny Moore, Jimmy Brown, Roosevelt Greer - football players
d. Althea Gibson - won three most important championships in women's tennis in 1957
2. Helped change image of Negro in America

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# UNIT VII

## AMERICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN CURRENT AFFAIRS

## (1965 - )

### Introduction

The people of the United States today are not recognized as English, Spanish, Japanese, etc., but as "Americans." The people who are contributing to the nation are by-and-large native-born; therefore the only apparent divisions are by race. Rather than trace the ancestral background of outstanding Americans today, the present period is dealt with by listing topics of current affairs. Contributions of all Americans in each of these areas can be emphasized.

## Topics

1. Balancing the American Economy
2. Civil Rights
3. Cold War
4. Cuban Refugees
5. Heart Transplants
6. Increase in Leisure Time
7. Middle East Conflict
8. New Morality
9. Paris Peace Talks
10. Political Party Dissension
11. Population Explosion
12. Poverty Program
13. Race Relations
14. Space Exploration
15. Urban Problems
16. Vietnam Conflict
17. Water and Air Pollution
18. World Money Crisis

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Life, Time, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

My Weekly Reader, American Education Publications, Inc., Middletown, Conn.

Negro History Bulletin, The Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Newsweek, Newsweek, Inc., New York City, N. Y.

New York Times Magazine, The New York Times Company, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Senior Scholastic, Scholastic Magazine Inc., Dayton, Ohio.

Time, Time, Inc., New York, New York.

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World Week, Scholastic Magazines, Inc., Dayton, Ohio.

Filmstrips and Records/Tapes:

Indians Who Showed the Way
Americans Before Columbus
Indian Celebrations
Indian Legends
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The Story of the Scandinavian American
The Story of the Jewish-American
The Story of the Irish-American
The Story of the German-American
The Story of the Polish-American
The Story of the British-American

Building A New Nation
Brady's War Between the States - A Civil War Documentary
The Legacy of the Civil War
A Nation Divided: Secession, War, and Reconstruction
Differences Between the North and the South
Rebuilding the South
Our Dramatic Industrial Development, 1865-1900
New Systems of Business Organization and the Flood of Immigration
Settling the Last Frontier
Social Changes, 1865-1900

Leaders of America:
Haym Salomon, Financier of the Revolution
Luther Burbank, Plant Wizard
George Washington Carver, The Plant Doctor

Famous American Women:
Pocahontas, Friend of the English Settlers
Sacajawea, Guide to Lewis and Clark

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